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simultaneously at the change of life (See Tilt in first section). This is about the extent of our knowledge, but no theory has satisfactorily combined these facts into a harmonious whole. Cases of male menstruation are known; the reviewer has given reason for believing in the presence of a monthly rhythm that affects all the psychic as well as biological activities of both sexes. (*A Study of Dreams*. This JOURNAL, vol. i, 1888. pp. 387 *et seq.*).

Let us look a little further into the subject of periodicity, which is so closely related to or dependent upon the presence of the reproductive organs. First consult:

*Periodische Psychosen*. KIRN. Stuttgart, 1875.

Esquirol has formulated the laws of periodicity in disease: disease may be 1st, intermittent due to the cyclic development of parasites; or 2nd, due to definitely recurring causes, or 3rd, as related with menstrual periods, or 4th, due to other diseases themselves due to periodic conditions, and 5th, due to no assignable cause. The length of the periods may be very variable from hours to days or weeks or months or even years. The length of the relation of the depressed, the normal and the exalted portions of the periods of cyclical insanity may be various and may change progressively during the run of the affection. Certain general observations may be made. Periodic diseases, (mental diseases, or those in which psychic symptoms are very prominent, form the largest class of periodic diseases), develop usually during the adolescent stage of human development and are common again at the climacteric; more than half of the cases are accompanied by sexual exaltation or by a desire for stimulants. Cases often show an alternation of melancholy and mania separated by clear intervals. Such cases are graphically represented by a curve rising and falling successively through a normal level. A typical case of cyclic or circular psychosis presented a normal interval of some months followed by melancholy that turned to mania with a couple of days clear interval separating the two states, at the same time the sense of double personality was intense in both conditions of abnormality. The periods themselves may be grouped; several fall close together and then follows a long free interval succeeded by another group of waves. Small waves may be found superimposed upon the larger ones. Finally cases are considered in which each wave begins with either exaltation or depression and ends with the same phase, the opposite condition forming the middle of the wave. These cases are united with disease of the reproductive organs and occur in connection with the menstrual period. Krafft-Ebing refers the sexual trouble to a neurosis; but Kirn reminds us that this neurosis was stimulated by the periodic ovulation causing a wave of cerebral hyperæmia. One case showed that the brain congestion was due to a periodic swelling of the thyroid, pressing the jugular veins.

*Ein Beitrag zur Lehre vom menstrualen Irresein*. BARTEL. Inaug. Dissert. Berlin, 1887.

After noting that one-third of the cases of female insanity are traceable to menstrual disturbances this author classifies cases of periodic disease into those whose period coincides with the menstrual month, and those that do not. The first-class has two sub-divisions, those truly insane and those nervously disturbed without real mental alienation. The brochure is in the main a detailed study of a single case.

An able handling of the subject is seen in the next work.

*Ueber die Gesetze des periodischen Irreseins*. KOSTER. Bonn, 1882.

The moon is from 47 to 55 thousand miles nearer the earth in perigee than in apogee and exerts a correspondingly greater effect ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ) upon